SERPENT IN A SUNNY EDEN.

For the Mountaineer Is Sure the Newcomer Has Money to Burn and Means to Get It - I sually Does - Circumstances Which Soften Eighteous Wrath.

ELMIRY, N. C., June 30. - The Northerner who comes down into the Carolina countains is a good deal in the possess of a American travelling in Europe. As deliberate, our dusky cook, puts it.

Yaas'm' They thinks ez yew all hev denty of money an' they inten' ter

... Kate was moved to make this remark when she discovered that Mis' Golightnin' had charged us to cents a loaf for bread, whereas she had furnished it

No'm." asseverated Sallie Kate. a'n't got nothin' agin' ye fur bein' frum the No'th. She ain't got nothin' agin' ye nohow. Hit's only that she ain't nothin' either agin' helpin' ye take keer o' your money."

But we haven't got much money. Sallie Kate.

No'm? P'raps not, but ef ye've go any, ye've got more'n they hev Sallie Kate was about right. The moun

taineers are, almost without exception miserably poor. The eloquent guide books for the region enlarge upon the fertility of the soil, but to the Northern eye it is often a marvel how a plough can be pushed and pulled through the rocky fields. In other places the "spindlin' " corn, sparsely growing among the stumps of a clearing high up on the mountain, presents another problem. How was such a field, hanging at an angle of 45 degrees between heaven and earth, ever cultivated? When the question was put to a mountain woman with the back of her hand, looked aloft at the yellow patch of ground and said with the usual draw!

Ya'as'm, the fiel's right steep. I seen my busban' a-hoein' corn on his stummick, ez ye mought say, many a time." As for the quality of the land, the same woman gave the following conservative

ain't pore! Mullate lan's gen'lly good ef hit ain't worn aout ' Somehow there is generally a large "of"

in the calculations of these patient, gentle folk. It is somewhat of a surprise to the stranger to find them really both patient and gentle

Through all the tales one reads of these mountains they are spurs of the Great Smoky range, brilliantly dealt with in action by Charles Egbert Craddock there is always a flourish of pistois and a good deal more than a hint of tragedy. Coming here with a mind filled with these impressions one has to sount one's mental eyes pretty hard to recognize in these contemplative, drawling, diffident people the dramatic desperado of the novels.

And yet the two are really the same.

Even here, in a "settlement" so civilized as to possess a summer hotel, the mildmannered natives draw a line beyond which, if you please, they draw a bead Last winter, when the smallpox threatened Lest winter, when the shanges, the deputy even the mountain villages, the deputy sheriff came to Elmiry with instructions to vaccinate the inhabitants, with or without their consent. There is a little sawmill here, the sole industry of the place, a few hundred varies behind

in relating the events of the deputy sheriff's visit, "huh! when the men seen the deputy visit, "huh! when the men seen the dependant the doctor a comin' they never stopped fur no foot-log! They jes split the crick wide open a-runnin' threw it. Ez fur me. of they try any of their durned vaciliating on me I'll fight with a knife tell I've wore the blade daswn to the han'le an' then I'll shoot with a pistel tell I've done us did dents, though they differ widely from the

Slow-moving and indolent as they seem to be it is a rare thing to come across a fat mountaineer. Almost always they are spare of frame and, though they are slow, they have plenty of endurance. From early childhood they have then accustomed to scrambling up and down the mountains and to walking miles along the valleys. A little girl the other day told us that she walks to and from school. the valleys. A little girl the other day told us that she walks to and from school, five miles, everyday. She was not more than 10 years old and her walk to school was only one incident of the sort in the course of her day.

One day a woman came along carrying a good-sized child and, as she seemed to look rather wistfully at the porch, was invited to sit down.

vited to sit down
"Have you come far?" asked the North

woman who belonged in the costage "Frum Jim's Cove." "How far is that?" "Nineteen mile over the mountain." *Nineteen miles! And you've walked?"
*Ya'as'm an' toted my baby every jump

o' the way.

And where are you going?

To Asheville, by the grace o' God.

But that's ten miles from here."

these mountain people even though one inay find them exasperating as soon as anything of the nature of business is attempted with them. The easy-going irre-SO IN THE SOUTHERN HILLS. sponsibility which plays havor with one's best laid plans anywhere in the South seems to exist in an aggravated form here in this vast nest of mountains. The bitthe readiness with which anybody around here promises any possible or impossible thing and is never heard from again is maddening Maddening that is, to the unacell-mated visitor from the North Generations f easy goers have bred into the ! a passive acceptance of such conditions.

But even while one is still suffering the panes of hunger because the girl who promised to bring eggs and the woman who promised to bring chickens and the small boy who promised to bring peas and lettuce and the man who promised to bring beans and potatoes have unanimousl-failed to bring anything whatever while one is still ravenous for their blood in lies of their meat and vegetables, one cannot help melting under the soft gaze and the almost caressing speech of the next comer. There was the boy who was to bring the

peas, for instance. Bare, brown leg-tattered straw hat, the softest eyes an an accent which made music of the conmonest phrase how could one bear malice against him? What had be been doing? Hoein' cohn

sounds exaggerated and foolish, bu it is nevertheless true that, although tribe not a large one of stage folks whose voices are music, they had never heard spoken words of a more compelling melody than that simple phrase. Hoein cohn.

spoken words of a more compelling melody than that simple phrase, "Hoein cohu. as spoken by a ragged little mountaineer. Almost always, too, they are kindness itself. On the road they salute the stranger with a grave courtesy and they are always ready to drop the plough handle or the comb for carding wool or their sewing to answer your questions about the road. Later you are again indignant because the answer turns out not to be correct. the answer turns out not to be correct at least not according to your own notion. but at the time you are again under the spell of the gentle eyes and slow, friendly

measure their miles with a rabbit and throw in the tail. If one could only bear this in mind one would not be always complaining that the miles are the longer

If it were not that the mountaineer share the love of money common to the world at large he would be remissiscent of the Golder large he would be reminiscent of the Golden Age in his attitude toward the stranger But as Sallie Kare says, he thinks that "ye hevelots of money and he intended to the list." And yet he is a queer mixture of indifference to money and of avaricious grasping for it. He wants \$4 a day for the use of two old plough horses and an

the use of two old plough horses and an antiquated mountain wagon, but he will let his horses stand idle in the shed-stable and his old wagon get still more cobwebbed in its corner rather than let you have them for \$3 a day

for \$3 a day

He will ask you 15 cents apiece for spring chickens no bigger than a pigeon. If you decline to pay this he will keep his birds, feed them for six weeks longer and will then sell them for 12% cents apiece. He doesn't seem to have a strong head for husiness the North Carolian new teachers.

doesn't seem to have a strong head for business, the North Carolina mountaineer. These wild ideas of values have been the result of the ineculation of the native with the idea that all outsiders have money and that Northerners, in particular, have it to burn. In the haleyon days before this illusion became general a chicken was a chicken, whether of the size of a sparrow or of a goose, and sold for 10 cents. Now hens sell for 25 cents.

sell for 25 cents.
Eggs occasionally rose to 10 cents a dozen but the regular rate was three dozen for a quarter. As may be readily supposed, the few outsiders who then dwelt here regard the advent of the Northerners as the invasion of their Eden by the serpent. If the mountaineers are to be spotled by it, the Northerners will really have played, unwittingly and unwillingly, that not very

WILDCAT HORDE IN MAINE

eggs in the nests and often capturing and carrying away full-grown hens, so that the citizens have been forced to stop grow

The animals are called cars by the residence, though they differ widely from the demis, though they differ widely from the demission of many representative people, including artists, writers, horticulturists and belanists in various parts of the country. The merits of the columbine for the honor sought are many and suggestive. In the first place its name comes from the same root as Columbia. Its other name aquilegia is another form of the word for eagle, and was given because its petals end sources from the same root as Columbia. were my teeth down to the gums an then, of they in-sist on vacultatin' me. I'll put the law onto 'em'.

dents, though they dent species, being larger and domesticated species, being larger and much more fercolous. All are black with a small white spot on the breast. Their "The law" is to them a vague and terrible mystery, to be avoided if possible and to be invoked only in the direct extremity "Ya'as!" declared one of the women apropos of the attempted vaccination. It was only attenuited, by the way. The deputy retired in discreter, richer by one pistol ball than when he came "Ya'as. I ain't a-goin' ter stay in his seeh a place! I ain't a-goin ter stay where there ain't no morning or just before sundown to seek. believe them to be the result of a cross in spurs, very like the talons of the American between a domestic cat and the chatte bird of freedom cervier or bobcat. They live in the deep. Its petals are five in number, which, it

Current report has it that this new and 'Yes revenil' toke for a Democrat you agreed owes its origin to the line of the control over their own frame.'

The yes of this modification of the frame of the control over their own frame. It is a person oughter hey control over their own frame. It is personal encounter with the law the natives nevertheles have a certain blind confidence in its economic to the frame of the fram "Yes. If you'll yote for a Democrat you dangerous breed owes its origin to the continent and grows wild in every State in twing to devise means for destroying one species, two varieties and a number of "Yes reckin?"

You will laugh at me, no doubt, but I

You will laugh at me, no doubt, but I believe I have invented a new kind of furbearing animal up in No. 39, a cross between a common cat and a blackcat or fisher. Before many years you will be trapping and shooting them and selling their fur at good prices in the markets.

Though Mr. Darling was a man who took pleasure in mystifying his pupils by giving out tales of miracle, the story he told may have elements of truth in its makeup. Physiologists state that a cross between a domestic cat and a fisher is an impossibility, though none of them have made the experiment. But until less than a score of years ago it was believed to be impossible to effect a cross between a zebra and a horse, though such hybrids are now comhorse, though such hybrids are now com-mon. The mule was not known to the recients, and beyond doubt had no stall in

leantime, the cats are overrunning north-Hancock county and spreading to the thern woods, apparently able to win facir way to recognition in the school zeologies. The local sufferers from the depredations have already given a name to their new foes, calling them Jock cats. It is yet to be learned what the verdict of scientific men in the matter will be.

"Ya'as'm, but I've got a little girl in the industrial School thar an' I want to see her.

One cannot help feeling the charm of like other intelligent and discerning citizens, male and female have learned that THE SUN and Evening SUN are at the top of the heap. That's why THE SUN's advertising argument can be made in favor of its being grows so rapidly.—Adv

TEN VEALS STRIVING TO GIV OVE TO COLUMBIA

The Various Flowers Nominated for th Honor, Their Merits and Their Braw Proposal Now That Columbia Have a Whole Houquet

Ordinarily in a Presidential campaign there are only two candidates who stand much chance of winning, no matter how many others there may be in the field, but in the contest over the proposed selection of a national flower there are many candidates for public favor, and just at presen cannot be said that any one of them seems o have a very much better prospect of being chosen than another.

When a Chief Executive is to be elected the question is usually settled within few months after the time the nominations are made, but something more than a decade has elapsed since the agitation began concerning the choice of a flower to symbolize the Union and candidates for that honor were named. In fact, as long ago as 1889 and 1890 there was probably as much talk on the subject as there has been at any tune since. An effort was then made, through the schools and in other ways, to secure a general expression of opinion in favor of some one flower, but the matter was by no means definitely settled, although the golden rod received a plurality of the votes cast.

One of the movements in that direction which occasioned widespread interest originated in Boston, the plan adopted being to send out little pamphlets suggesting the arbutus and the golden rod as competitors for the place of honor and requesting an expression of choice from the people. That the subject is one of perennial interest is shown by the attention which has been given it by different organizations from time to time in the past ten years, as well as by the fact that articles requently appear in the newspapers and magazines advocating some particular dower.

Among the many flowers which have been suggested as appropriate for the national emblem are the golden rod, columbine rose, violet, daisy, pansy, arbutus, anem one, and more lately the sunflower, to bacco and Indian paint brush. All of these have enthusiastic supporters and many arguments have been advanced in favor

In behalf of the solidage, or golden red it has been argued that it is a plant which abounds in this country, and nowhere else in the world thrives so luxuriantly or is so widely distributed. About eighty species of golden rod are native to the United States and of these forty-two species can be found in the northeastern States. In early au-tumn its bright flower heads of golden yel-low gleam in every field and meadow, fringe every country highway and make glad th

skies the land where gold is mined, where gold is coined, where gold is earned, and freely expended, the land of golden sunshine, golden hours, golden opportunities and golden dreams, some of which are valized and others which are not

he land of gold than any other beneath the

realized and others which are not."

Further than this it is set forth that the golden rod, growing as it does so freely throughout the land, is typical of the liberty and freedom which the American people enjoy. It is a beautiful, conspicuous flower and one which would certainly

Playing Hob With the Farms And It's All

Due to Uncle Joes Darling.

BUBLINGTON, Me. July 3.—A large band of hungry and ferocious cats has invaded the fields and farmyards of Burlington and Lowell this summer, killing the chickens as fast as they were hatched, sucking the eggs, in the pasts and often capturing and the control of the c The equilegia or columbine has a great many friends and they are scenthusiastic in its behalf that a Columbine Association

was formed at Cambridge, Mass., in 1806, and the idea of having the flower as the national emblem has mer with the approval

pistol ball than when he came "Ya'as. I ain't a-goin'ter stay in us seeh a place!

I ain't a-goin ter stay in us seeh a place!

I ain't a-goin ter stay where there ain't no law an order "But," explained a sojourner from the outer world, "it's the law that you shall be vaccinated. And it's your party, the Republican party, that made the law here in the spin that this new and their families.

Current report has it that this new and their families suggest the liberty cap by their peculiar form.

It is indigenous to the North American

was brought from the Old World by the early colonists, and another is that it is not in favor with farmers, as it is considered hurtful to pasture lard.

The pausy has a host of admirers and friends, and there is no gainsaying the fact that it is a beautiful flower, but it is a cultivated plant, a native of England and consequently this country has no special right to it.

The trailing arbutus or mayflower has a strong hold on the hearts of the people and good arguments are brought forward by those who would like to have it designated as our national flower. In a note prefacing his poem "The Mayflowers," Whittier

The trailing arbutus or mayflower grows abundantly in the vicinity of Plymouth, and was the first flower to greet the Filgrims after their fearful winter.

The arbutus, therefore, is not only lovely and widespread, but also historic, all of which are strong points, but there is the objection that it is in bloom only a short time and positively refuses to stand trans-

The anemone has its friends, but no very vigorous campaign has been conducted in its behalf. There are several species which are natives of this country, and they bloom at different times during the spring and summer.

The sunflower is a plant of striking approach.

jection is found in the fact that Central and South American countries have a prior right to it in this respect. Like the lotus of the East, it is equally a sacred and artistic emblem, figuring in the symbolism of Mexico and Peru! a In colonial days the tobacco flower was frequently used as an emblem. In colonial days the tobacco flower was frequently used as an emblem, but it is doubtful if the idea of adopting it as such now would meet with general approval. The flower of the tobacco plant is modest and pleasing to the eye and the plant itself is one of the greatest wealth producers It is native only to our soil and many traditions cling around it.

Only a short time ago a writer argued in

tions cling around it.

Only a short time ago a writer argued in favor of the Indian paint brush as the national flower. This is a plant which thrives in marshy soil, averages about one foot in height and has bright green leaves and flowers of intense red or scarlet.

The mountain laurel, magnelia, tulip tree and cotton plant have also been mentioned, but the argument is made that the flower which is chosen as the national emblem should grow wild over the greater.

flower which is chosen as the national emblem should grow wild over the greater portion of the United States.

But, it is asked by some, is it desirable to designate any one flower as an emblem of the whole nation? To be sure, England has her rose, Ireland the shamrock, Scotland the thistle, Wales the leek, Canada the male had Garmany the comflower land the thistle, Wales the leek, Canada the maple leaf. Germany the cornflower or Kaiserblume, France the fleur-de-lis, Switzerland the edelweise, New South Wales the waratah or native tulip, Nova Scotia the trailing arbutes, and other nations the chrysanthemum, wistaria and lotus, but the motto of the United States is "E Pluribus Urum," one formed of many, and it would seem, these people argue, to be appropriate, therefore, if we are to have a national flored emblem that it should

and it would seem, these peope argue, to be appropriate, therefore, if we are to have a national ficral emblem that it should be in the form of a bouquet or wreath. Many of the States of the Union have already adopted State flowers, and a bouquet formed of these would make an ideal national emblem. By special acts of the Legislature different States have adopted floral emblems as follows: lowa, wild rose; Maine, pine cone and tassel; Michigan, apple blossom, Montana, bitter root; Nebraska, golden rod; Oregon, Oregon grape; Vermont, red clover; Colorado, white and blue columbine; Oklahema, mistletoe; Utah, sego lily.

Other States have flowers which have been selected by vote of the school chil-

been selected by vote of the school chil-dren as State emblems, or for other reasons are popularly recognized. They are as follows California, California I Idaho, syringa, Kansas, sunflower. nesota, moccasin flower; Nevada, sage brush, Washington, rhododendron, Geor-gia, Cherokee rose, New York, golden rod.

gia, Cherokee rose, New York, golden rod.
It seems, therefore, in the opinion of a
large party, that a very appropriate and
satisfactory solution of the national floral emblem problem might be to present Fair Columbia or the Goddess of Liberty via a shower bouquet composed of the differ-ent State flowers, or crown her with a gar-land in which they are entwined.

ROAD JAY GOULD DIDN'T BUY Butt to a Field of Uscless Coal and kept

for Its Franchise Sold at Last. DENVER. Col., July 1. For seventeen ears the people of Colorado have wondered why the Colorado and Eastern Railway Company operated a road at a cost of \$25 day when the receipts all told amounted o less than \$1 a day The problem has now been solved. The company owned the rights of way, worth probably \$5,000,000, and to suspend operations meant to lose the franchise.

Purchasers of the property have been

hard to find, from the fact that the owners had nothing to sell except rights of way and a little real estate, and neither has been of any value. But now the Denver, Northwestern and Pacific is about to begin construction work on its line from Denver to Salt Lake and the Chicago and Rock Island Company wants a right of way into Denver As a result the two roads have purchased the Colorado and Eastern.

The road was built in 1885 from Elyria. suburb of Denver, to the Scranton coal fields, sixteen miles east of Denver The company, before building the road, secured several thousand acres of land containing millions of tons of coal and for a time it looked as if the market would be flooded.

But before the world knew met what had happened the railroad company was buying coal to burn in its one lone engine and it.

30 (ceet, with rough, ragged rocks all about 20 by 30 (ceet, with rough, ragged rocks all about 30 (ceet, with rough). millions of tons of coal and for a time i

opened up, and at first sight it appeared to be the best on earth, but almost immedi-ately after it was exposed to the weather similar to the slacking of burnt limestone. Scientists were puzzled, and the only conclusion they could reach was that nature, of the earth, had not done her whole duty In other words, that the material has not vet matured and that it will be hundreds of years before it is available. When it

Colorado for a century The railroad had hardly been finished before this announcement was made A million dollars had then been expended. and the franchise had been granted with the provision that the road should be con-tinuously in operation. So from that day to this, with few exceptions, one train, consisting of a dinky engine, a combination coach and a flat car, has made a trip to the Elyria coal fields and back every twenty-four hours. Hundreds of times the engineer

ing what the result would be, kept the even tener of his way
"Pull that throttle wide open and let her go," demanded Mr Gould at last, and the engineer obeyed

The engine shot along the track at a fearful rate. Sometimes the flat car was a foot from the rails and then it was high up in the air. At one point the track humped up a little worse than at other points and when the flat car struck that Mr. Gould stood on his head. When he arose the train had stopped and all on board, including the engineer, had gathered around him. He looked at the engineer and then spoke.

"I know how and when to buy a railroad, but I don't know anything about an engine.

I know how and when to buy a railroad, but I don't know anything about an engine. You run this engine to suit yourself, but be sure you run it toward Denver.

From that day until the day he died Mr. Gould never said another word about buying the Colorado and Eastern.

The building of the Denver and Northwestern means big things for Colorado. The road is to shorten the distance to Salt Lake 150 to 200 miles and will traverse a large territory in northwestern Coloradorich in minerals. The construction of one tunnel along the line will require two and a half years.

GREATEST CAVE IN THE WORLD

WARTELSOF ANEWLY EXPLORED CALERY IN SOUTH DAKOTA

Loon Chambers and 100 Wiles of Passage in it. All With Picturesque Features Conbox Funnel II - (wared by the Government, Which Will Make It a Park

Twenty years ago a cowboy who was nching cattle in the southern part of uster county, S. D., heard a loud noise, ich as would be caused by the righting of current of air through a small opening. ough accustomed to the sounds of the dains and hills this man was mystified by that he heard. So he did what any other owboy would have done-investigated Thus was discovered the entrance to the great Wind Cave of the Black Hir's, a avera or series of caveras more extensive and more beautiful, if the Government reports may be accepted as a standard, than y similar formation in the United States.

When the inquisitive cowboy first diecov red the column of air that rose and fell, hatural barometer, from a fissure in the earth's crust, the vent through which it ished outward in fair weather, inward days of storm, was small and gave no comise of the vast extent of the subtermean presageways and chambers to which ed. But the news that the cave had been und travelled, and in time the apprture was enlarged by blasting and drilling Then the exploration of the cavern began, and it is still in progress. Miles of passageways, scores of rooms, and many natural conders have been disclosed aiready, but the geologists declare that the begin ing only has been made.

Various persons and corporations have sdeavored to obtain title to the cave, but e Interior Department, appropriately, has hwarted them, and the title now rests in he Government, which will make a national park of the cave and its approaches. Mr. Myendotf, an agent of the General Land flice, made a report in May on a survey f the cave, in which he said that so far as ould be learned, the caverns and passageways extended one mile to the east, one mile to the north, and f om two to two and a half miles to the south and west from the entrance. In a general report Commis-sioner Hermann of the General Land Office quotes from the surveyor's report as fol-

In the attempt to describe the attrac ions of the Wind Cave one can not complote it without an allusion to the town of Hot Springs, nestled among red crags of gypsum, on Fall Creek, twelve miles south of the Wind Cave, and the beautiful panerama through which one passes while driv-ing over the splendil natural road from Hot Springs to the Wind Caye. A park embracing the whole, improved and beautified, with electric devices within the cave, would make a park of marvel. The Wind Cave at this stage of exploration is in its embryo. at this stage of exploration is in its embryo. To uncover its wonders and beauty, to open the door to scientific research, the work of exploration should be carried on systematically. To estimate the cost of such exploration is not practicable. The only manner in which such work can be prose-

manner in which such work can be prosecuted would be by annual appropriations of from \$2,500 to \$10,000."

Edward C. Horn, who has explored the cavern, declares that there are 3,000 chambers and 100 miles of passages. This statement has not been verified yet, but others who have seen the cave believe it will prove to be moderate when the explorations are completed. A plan of the cave was sent to Congress, and on it were indicated many ess, and on it were indicated many not yet explored, leading to depth

passages not yet explored, leading to depthate beyond which may be caves of greater extent than those yet explored.

Among the characteristic heauties of the cave are the usual stalactitic and stalagmitic formations, some of yery notable. beauty, and much unique "box work" of thin intersecting veins of carbonate of lime projecting from the walls and ceilings cave attracted a large number of visit over 1,000, it is said, in the summer A fee of \$1 is charged for admission

is charged for admission This room is about 20 by ough, ragged rocks all about much larger and higher room, with walls and ceiling all potted with a gypsum formation that looks like large takes of snow Next comes the Post Office, a long room, where begins the box-work formation which clings to the limestone formation all about and overhead. Next is Red Hall,

all about and overhead. Next is Red Hall, a smaller room, the sides of which are of a soft red stone.

Next is the Opera House, an immense room, grand in its varied formation of hox work and varied colors of the rocks that form the grand arches overhead. Then the Devil's Outlook, an enormous crevice maching sixty-five feet above, showing how the water has out and ground the rocks until a sharp corner cannot be showing how the water has cut and ground the rocks until a sharp corner cannot be found, here a calcium light shows the grandeur of this wonderful opening. There is no doubt but the cave has some time been filled with water, which has left its marks all about, and by the deposits has formed the beautiful frestwork, but now there

the beautiful frostwork, but how there are very few places in which any moisture whatever can be found. In Red Hall is found a mineral paint, samples of which have been submitted to analysis. An explorer of the cave, in describing what he saw, has written as follows.

and fireman have made up both crew and passengers

From the list of December, 1898, until the last of March, 1899, it is said the train didn't make a single through trip. The snew during those months was from ten to forty feet deep all over the mountains of Colorado. For one week of the time the train and crew were loss and searching parties were sent out for them.

In 1888 Jay Gould made a trip to Colorado.

the last of March, 1899, it is said the train didn't make a single through trip. The snew during those months was from tent to forty feet deep all over the mountains of Colerado. For one week of the time the train and cree, were lost and searching parties were sent out for them.

In 1888 Jay Gould made a trip to Colerado with the hope of securing a right of way into Denver for the Missouri Pacific. Probably but for one little incident his road would to-day be running into Denver, and the idea of the Denver. Northwestern and Pacific might never have been conceived. Mr. Gould had heard of the C. A. E. and thought of buying it. One morning he nottined the officials that he would take at trip over it.

The engineer was warned. He knew his rolling stock was light and that the rails weighed only eighteen pounds. There was only one thing to do if he wanted to avoid a wreck and give Gould a good impression of the road, and that was to run his train, as usual, not much faster than a horse car.

The officers of the road and the great railroad king got absord and a few miles were covered. Then Mr. Gould, who stoed on the flat car not far from the engine, asked the engineer to run faster. There was no change in the rate of speed. Two or three times Mr. Gould asked that the train be run faster, but the eigineer, knowing what the rosult would be, kept the even tener of his way.

"Pull that throttle wide open and letter of the Burst of the Road and the great tener of his way.

"Pull that throttle wide open and letter of the Burst of the Burst of the Road and the engineer to run faster, who steed the same of the road and the great than the run faster, but the eigineer, knowing what the rosult would be, kept the even tener of his way.

"Pull that throttle wide open and let her go," demanded Mr. Gould at last, and the great of the Burst and land in a great black hole from which we pass on to the Blue Grotte, 500 feet down. Here, as in many other places, we light the wire and find the heavy blue

box work.

No one can form an idea of this cavern without having first seen it. Here we lay down flat and crawled fully thirty feet, coming out in a large from, where every indication of water cutting has been destroyed by some mighty force which has stroyed and bridge, managements. stroyed by some mighty force which has crushed and broken great rocks that will weigh tons, we crawled about among them and over them, and on we went sometimes on our hands and knees and sometimes that upon the rocks, until we found some stalactites, but there are not many of these here, the cave being too dry for their formation. The cave must be seen for any one to realize what it is.

Another document transmitted to Congress says.

there by the same person. One, however, started with a ball of wrapping twine, one end of which was left at the end of the crevice, returning to Station 4, but after the twine had parted a number of times further exploration in that direction was abandoned."

abandoned."

In the description of the cave in the efficial documents is this passage:

"Some one aptivilizened it unto a sponge. It is an oval piece of sponge several miles in length, depth and breadth, with caverns hig enough to inclose the Congressional Library, and most artistically decorated with ferns, grasses and feathers of pure white lime and gypsum and studded with glistening gems of crystals of same formation. The cavern known as Fair Grounds is a fair illustration of it. It covers about one and a quarter acres of space and about 40 feet from floor to the ceiling. Those who visited the Yellowstone National Park and the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky will all accord the Wind Cave only a second place to the Yellowstone Canon and the geysers. to the Yellowstone Canon and the geysers of the former and declare the Wind Cave superior, in point of attractiveness, to the

PEST OF CATERPILLARS. an Unusually Severe Invasion of the

Tumork Moth in This City. There is a pest of caterpillars in the city It is said that the nuisance is worse than has been in many years.

The enterpillars are especially annoying to visitors to Central Park. In fact, there is no place in the Park where a visitor is safe from the pest, and an observing pedestrian on any of the nearby streets can tell pretty accurately how many of the people he meets have recently been in the Park, for in most cases, and especially is it true of women, the visitors carry caterpillars from the Park on their clothing. The insects are frequently carried int he trolley cars which run near the Park and travel from one passenger to another.

The residents of uptown streets where rees are plentiful have found the nuisance so great that they have sent letters to the park department asking it to do something to abate the evii. They are restrained themselves from taking any measures to destroy the insects on the trees in the streets under the recent law which gave control of all those trees to the park department

d-partment Dr. Edmund B. Southwick, the expert department Dr Edmund B Southwick, the expert entomologist of the department, has a force of men at work in Central Park and on the uptown streets destroying the insects. They have two gasolone engines and five hand machines for squirting a poisonous solution on the trees where the insects are at work. The entomologist has fifteen men under him.

The downtown parks are comparatively free from the insects. The first crop of caterpillars came in the latter part of May and early in June. The second crop is due early this month, and the third and last crop will hatch out in August.

"This caterpillar is known as the tuasock moth," said Dr Southwick. "It's family name is Leucostigms.

"The moth is dark brown with a lunate white spot on the wing. The female has no wings. She laws her eggs under the bark of trees or upon it in the autumn. Sometimes there are 500 eggs in a nest.

"She dies immediately after depositing the eggs, which frequently occurs right after she leaves her cocoon. The male dies soon after his spouse, and the only representative of the species during the winter is the egg.

"The eggs hatch into the caterpillars, or

representative of the species deprilars, or winter is the egg.

The eggs hatch into the caterpillars, or

"The eggs hatch into the caterpillars, or chrysalis, and these change into the moth. The moth does no harm, but the larve or caterpillar lives only to eat."

The caterpillar lives only to eat."

The caterpillars have already done considerable damage to trees by eating the leaves. Their gastronomic ability is wonderful. A naturalist has figured that during the fifty-six days of its growth the caterpillar consumes not less than the equivalent of 121 oak leaves weighing three-quarters of a pound, or \$6,000 times its own original weight. It drinks half an ounce of water.

The best time to attack the pest is before the eggs have hatched out. Dr. Southwick said that the rains in June washed the arsenical solution from the leaves of the trees after his men had used the spray, and so the insects escaped to a large extent.

the insects escaped to a large extent.
This particular caterpillar has a black velvety stripe down its back from which arise our tufts of vellow hair which give it its open with an axe, revealing the fish, which name. Its head is coral red, and two black is ready to be eaten as soon as the wrapping name. Its head is coral red, and two black plumes project forward from the head.

There are two coral-red spots on the black stripe in the rear. These are seent organs. It has eight pairs of legs, two plumes of black hair for a tail, a vellow stripe on each side and long vellow hairs.

As it gorges itself with food it grows rapidly and gets too large for its skin, which breaks and it crawls out with a new skin. It goes through this process four times and then it passes into the chrysalis state and spins a silk cocoon.

"The only way to get rid of caterpillars would be to spray with poison the bark of every tree in the city in the fall, winter and spring and thus destroy the eggs which are in nests on the bark," said an entomologist yesterday.

NOT 500 EX-BANDITS THERE.

farm of his mother to a cemetery at Kearney. Mo It said that 500 old bandits assembled

region where the James boys operated and other logs back against the banks above the who knew them, their family and many of falls There are few of the bandits who be-

at the reburial of Jesse James, but few of long time ago. Most people of the present time who read the fairy stories of what

after, at one time.

"Some of them never got away, of course Quantrell disbanded his men after that massacre. They hunted in pairs and by fours and dozens after that, on their own hook, until later on when they were called together, with a few recruits, when there were about two hundred.

"In 1864 Quantrell went to Howard county, Mo., and rested for some time. It was the beginning of the end of his career. A few roving bands of the old crowd remained for a year or so, under different commands.

commands
"Some followed the 'unconquered' in
that mission to Mexico to help Maximilian.

Another document transmitted to Congress says.

I was told by one of my assistants that his brother (now dead) crawled into a crevice at S ation 4 and wandered around in a southwesterly direction for saxty hours before finding his way back. Large rooms were reported found, but with one exception there has been no attempt made to return that mission to help saximinant his brother (now dead) crawled into a crevice at S ation 4 and wandered around in a southwesterly direction for saxty hours before finding his way back. Large rooms whom he lined up near Harredsburg, ky. The list includes four officers and that his brother intelligent and discerning editermination of the congression of save for the congression of the congression of the creum.

Hundreds of cach other they run document in the clocks. Then they become reconcised that mission to help saximinant his brother (now dead) crawled into a crevice at S ation 4 and wandered around in a southwesterly direction for saxty hours before finding his way back. Large rooms whom he lined up near Harredsburg.

Ky. The list includes four officers and the congression of save for the congression of the congression of

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ton St. 273 to 275 Flatmush Ave., 227 Columbia

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KALISH PHARMACY, 234 St. and Fearth Ave.

CAMP COOKING.

A Famous Maine Guide's Recipe for Pro-

paring Trout. GREENVILLE, Me. July 4.- Tourists and inglers from all parts of America agree that Charles Anance, a small, half-breed Indian, is the best cook of fish in the whole Moosehead Lake region. His services as guide command \$4 a day through the ishing season, while others of his profession are glad enough to take \$3.

While Anance has many ways of preparing trout for the table, his favorite method consists of cooking his fish upon live, hardwood coals wrapped in the great pulpy leaves of the sapling poplars. Nearly all the cooks roast fish after this manner, but Anance puts in many extra and appetizing touches.

In selecting his fish for cooking he dis-

In selecting his fish for cooking he dis-cards all the great landlocked salmon and lakers which most fishermen admire, and picks out medium brook trout which weigh from one to three pounds. As soon as the fish have been dressed and washed he goes along the shores of the lake or stream and gathers some fresh sprigs of spearmint, wild celery and wild rice.

These he cuts into fine bits with his hunt-ing knife and having soaked them in sweet

hours, until the clay is hard clear through and the leaves are wilted to the consis-ency of tissue paper. The clay is broken

Anance and the verdict of every one has been that he wished for more. The poplar leaves are said to give just a hint of bitterness to the food, similar to the bitters in a cocktail.

In a cocktail.

The celery and mint and rice contribute their part toward making the meal palatable, and by placing the pork slices around the fish instead of on the inside, as is the usual custom, the rank and greasy taste, which often mars camp cockery, is whelly availed.

CUTTING THE KEY LOG. A Story of Herole Self-Sacrifice in Release

ing the Victim of a Log Jam. From the Christian Endeavor World A despatch from St. Joseph, Mo., the there day told about the removal of the say of Jesse James, the bandit, from the true of his mother to a cemetery at Kearney, lo it said that 500 old bandits assembled. One, two, three, four days they all worked and failed. The water had risen consideration where the James hove considerable because of the jam and was former.

> Almost distracted with his perplanity. Mr George was carefully examining this backward action, when the logs under him

"There are few of the bandits who benged to the James boys' crowd living."
said "There may have been 500 men
the reburial of Jesse James, but few of
em could have been ex-bandits.
The bandit business on the border began
the resulting are on the border began
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legs would be crushed such was the backward force of the water and logs. Alarm
the rocky shore is the rocky shore. It looked as if his
legs would be crushed such was the backward force of the water and logs. back and get the voung master out, but in vain. A rope was tied around his wais, and they tried to draw him out, but that also

a long time ago. Most people of the present time who read the fairy stories of what was the border are under the impression that the bandits were the product of the Civil War.

The seed antedated that struggle several years. Quantrell was the incarnation of what is called bandit warfare. He was heard of and feared as early as 1858.

His first organitation consisted of just eight men. Every one of that first organization is dead they have been dead several years.

"Nix months after the eight were organized the band grew to be thirty. One of the famous, or infamous as you wish it. Younger boys. In 1862 Quantrell's band numbered sixty-two.

"The James boys, Jesse and Frank, did not come to Quantrell until some time in 1863. Jesse was 16, Frank 18, when they were ted up in their mother's field in Clay county and whipped by a company of militia. The next day they enrolled under Quantrell.

"Now as to the 500 bandits who attended the reburial of Jesse James the other day. Quantrell disbanded his men after that massacre. They hunted in pairs and by fours and dozens after that, on their own hook, until later on when they were called together, with a few recruits, when there was of pounded desh and brokes and the transport of the master were long and the time was a paid on the bar of the second of the master were long and the first movement of the lam countries. At the first movement of the lam care forewers a fact that, on their own hook, until later on when they were called together, with a few recruits, when there were about two hundred.

The later the band and the product of the lam care and the long and then the value and they tried to draw him out, but the less made and they tried to draw him out, but the less may not the lam than by and they tried to draw him out, but the less may not the lam than by and they tried to draw him out, but the less may not the lam than by and they tried to draw him out, but the less may not the lam than by and the lam there was no of the lam than to such the lam than by and the lam t

A Fighting Room for Quarrelsome Nomen. From the cultimbus Inspects

STETERNALLE, Ohio, June 20. The Moof the city has hit on a rovel plat to petty clotheshire quarrels between 20. He, it is said, has established a figureom, in which he locks the women quarrel over back card fences. After hour's abuse of each other they run i like clocks. Then they become reconcile